

The Caledonian

The Mercury. £10,651.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12. 1789.

On Tuesday next will be published,

BY ELPINGTON BALFOUR,

Price, neatly bound, 3s. 6d. or 3s. in boards,

A TREATISE ON PASTURAGE,

IN TWO PARTS.

I. On the History thereof, and advantages arising therefrom.

II. On the Practice of it, or method of managing Sheep-farms.

At the above shop may also be had, just published,

ELPINGTON BALFOUR'S SALE CATALOGUE

FOR M.D.C.C.XC.

Containing a very large Collection of Books, near 20000 vols. being the result of several libraries lately published. The lowest price is marked in the Catalogue at each book. It is required of Gentlemen in the country, that they will desire their carriers to call for Catalogues (which, though very large, shall be given gratis.) What commissions they may be pleased to have shall be carefully attended to; and it will be obliging, if, to the Number they may commission, they will add the first word of the books they want, as this will prevent mistakes.

This day is published, price Sixpence,

NUMBER 1. of

A NEW GEOGRAPHICAL, COMMERCIAL,

CAL

G R A M M A R

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF

All the different Empires and Kingdoms of the World.

IN THIS WORK WILL BE CONTAINED

I. The distances, figures, and revolutions of the celestial bodies, as demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton, and observed by the latest astronomers.

II. A description of the earth, considered as one of the revolving bodies in the general system; with several definitions and problems necessary for understanding the science of Geography.

III. An account of the great divisions of the surface of the globe into continents, islands, oceans, seas, &c.

IV. An accurate and particular description of all the empires, kingdoms, and states in the world, as farred with regard to one another.

V. The climate and soil, with its properties, whether vegetable or mineral; the natural curiosities; a particular description of the features, including all the bays, capes, promontories, and adjacent rocks; with an account of the most remarkable lakes and rivers.

VI. An account of the animals, whether birds, beasts, fishes, or insects, found in each country.

VII. Observations on the various parts of the globe, in which history makes mention of any remarkable change having naturally taken place.

VIII. An history of all nations from their first origin; their laws, manners, and customs; religion, government, degrees of nobility, and other distinctions of rank, revenues, taxes, military strength by sea and land, &c.

IX. The genius, habits, and external appearance of the people.

X. An account of their learning, arts, language, manufactures, and commerce.

XI. The chief cities, artificial curiosities, antiquities, &c.

XII. The longitude and latitude of the principal places with their bearings and distance from London.

To WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

BY A SOCIETY IN EDINBURGH.

The astronomical part collected from the works of JAMES ERICSSON, F. R. S. enriched with the late discoveries of DR. HERSCHEL, and other eminent astronomers.

An elegant set of Maps are engraved for the work, more numerous, accurate, and exhibiting more fully the new Geographical Discoveries than those to be met with in any former publication.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be published in numbers, each containing four sheets of Letter-press, with two Maps, stitched in blue paper, to be delivered weekly to subscribers—price only Six-pence.

II. The whole will be contained in Sixteen Numbers, making two neat octavo volumes.

III. During the course of the work will be given the 33 Maps & Plates, specified in the proposals lately published.

IV. Some Copies will have the plates thrown off on a fine wove-mould paper, on which account they cannot be sold under Eight-pence per number. Such an incline to have them will please mention it in their subscription.

V. It is supposed those who take the first number will continue to take the whole.

Subscribers in town and country will please send to Mr Alexander Smith, bookseller and stationer, a little above the Tron Church, north side of the High Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEL FASHIONABLE LIGHT COACH in Good Condition, with plated mounting—on its four wheels. For particulars inquire at Mrs. Home, Cleghorn, and Willson, Prince's street, where the coach will be seen.

TO BE SOLD,

And to be seen at Mr McLaren's Stables, Cowgate Port, TWO Strong Handsome Chestnut COACH HORSES, a horse 16 hands high, rising five years old.—For particulars, inquire at Mr McLaren, Cowgate Port.

GRIGOR DRUMMOND,

Flieher in Edinburgh,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, that he has on hand a parcel of very fine HIGHLAND STOTS, full aged. The sale to begin on Tuesday the 15th inst. and continue for four weeks.

N.B. Those who want beef for salting, should apply with a loss of time.

By Order of the Governor and Directors of the

MUSICAL SOCIETY,

A General Meeting of the said Society is to be held in St. Cecilia's Hall, on Monday the 14th inst. at one o'clock afternoon, before which meeting each member will please pay in to Thomas Sanderson the Collector, at his shop Luckenbooths, his usual contribution of Two Guineas, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of their constitution; and such vacancies as may occur, will at the same time be filled up.

SILK MANUFACTORY,

THIS day was dissolved, by mutual consent, the Copartners of M^r Brair, Barr, and Co. Silk Manufacturers here.

EDIN.—Dec. 12. 1789.

N. B. ALLAN BARR, late managing partner, continues the business on his account.

SALT AND FRUIT.

A Cargo of SALT and FRUIT in very fine condition, just arrived from St. Ubes— to be sold by public auction on Tuesday the 15th instant, at the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. Leith.

The sale to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon.

LXII, 15th Dec. 1789.

FRUIT AND WINE.

Just now arrived,

A Quantity of LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES, in chests and half chests, Raisins in casks, Muscats in boxes, Wine Grapes in jars, beef, Zante Currants, Citron and Orange Peel, Jordan and Valencia Almonds, Port and Sherry Wine of the very best quality, with a complete assortment of Grocery Goods in wholesale and retail.

Orders for the above addressed to ALEXANDER THOMSON, at his Warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

ENGLISH APPLES & PEARS FOR SALE.

Just arrived from Kent,

A CARGO of Exceeding Fine APPLES, consisting of Golden Pippins, Golden Kentish, Nonpareils, Lemon Pippins, Rufflets, Baking Apples; together with a few Bushels very good Eating Pears, and some Medars— to be sold reasonable, in J. LEARMONT'S Warehouse, Timber Bush, Leith.

PATENT SHOT.



M^r ESS WATTS, GEORGE, & Co. of London and Bristol, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that finding it necessary for their extensive trade, they have erected a Tower and Buildings in LONDON for this manufacture, which will enable them to execute all orders for Home Consumption and Exportation, however large, with a regularity and promptitude not in their power until now. The established reputation and superiority of this article, each shot being a perfect SOLID GLOBE, render any recommendation of its excellence unnecessary.

They manufacture COMMON SHOT for exportation on an improved plan, without any advance on the usual prices.

For the convenience of their trade in SCOTLAND, they have appointed

MR DAVID GEORGE SANDEMAN,

PENTH,

Their Agent in that country—and request their correspondents will be pleased to address their orders to him, which he will carefully attend to.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE JEMEMA,
DONALD DENON Master,
Now lying on the Birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 17th December inst.

The Master to be spoke with, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house, Rotten Row, Leith.

AT LEITH,
FOR NORFOLK in VIRGINIA,
THE BRIG LEITH,
Ro. CLOUSTON Master.

About 250 tons burthen, will be ready to sail the 18th inst. She is a stout vessel, almost new, and a quick sailer.

For freight or passage, apply to John Watson, Leith, or the Master on board.

FOR OPORTO,
THE JUNO,
P. GAVIN Master,

Will sail in a few days for Oporto, and returns to Leith with what wines may offer. Apply to Ramfay, Williamson, and Co. Ltd.

FOR BARBADOES,
THE BRIGANTINE COURIER
ALEX. MCINTY Master,

Now lying at Greenock, to sail the first of January. For freight or passage, apply to Mr Alexander Pitcairn, Edinburgh, or Messrs. James and John Rankine, Greenock.

FOR SALE AT KIRKCALDY,
To be Sold by private bargain.

THE SHALOP SPEEDWELL,
of Kirkcaldy.

Built in 1789, burden 60 or 70 tons, will carry that burden on 7 feet water, and carry full without ballast, and very fit for the canal trade, completely fitted out and ready for sea.

For further particulars, apply to Henry Olliphant, the owner at Kirkcaldy. Not to be repeated.

FOR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VIRGINIA,
THE BRIGANTINE MARGARET,
Ro. LINDSEY Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be clear to take on board goods by the first of December.

For freight or passage, apply to John Galloway, Glasgow, Robert Bog, Greenock, or the Master on board.

N. B. The Margaret is British built, five years old, a fast sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For Clarendon Bay, to call at Kingston, JAMAICA,
THE SHIP MARIANNA,
Michael BOY Master.

Burden 400 casks, three years old, intended for a regular trader, will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 1st of January, and clear to sail early in February.

And for Barbadoes,

THE BRIG PENELope—Robert Kerr Master. Is now taking in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail the end of this month. Both these are stout British-built vessels, and have excellent accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Hamilton, merchant, Glasgow, or to Archibald and James Robertson and Co. Greenock.

MILITARY CLUB.

MEETS at North's Tavern, on Monday the 21st instant, Colonel Campbell of Monzie, in the Chair.

William Weyns, Esq; of Cuttsell, Croupier.

It is expected all Members in or about town will attend the meeting, being about particular business.

THE WIG CLUB

MEETS at Fortune's Tavern, on Tuesday the 22d instant.

Earl of Moray, in the Chair.

Earl of Hadinton, Croupier.

It is requested by the Pres^{es}, that all Members in or about town will attend, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

Dinner at Four o'Clock.

LOST

On Wednesday afternoon the ninth December last, between Aberdeen and the Queensferry, north side,

A GOLD WATCH Jewelled, with a Steel Chain, two seals, one the impression of a Lion, the other the initials A. L.—Master's name Robert Gliddale, No. 248. Who ever has found the said Watch and will return it to Mr. Stewart, jeweller, North Queensferry, or Mr. Thomas Morgan Clark and Watchmaker, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, will be handsomely rewarded. If said Watch is offered to sale, it is entreated that Watchmakers and Jewellers will retain her, and give information as above.

CONIAC BRANDY, AND JAMAICA RUM,

GENUINE, AS IMPORTED,

Wholesale and Retail, at JOHN LITTLE's Warehouse,

Lawn-Market Edinburgh,

WHO has presently on hand a large stock of the very best old Coniac Brandy and Rum, which he can with confidence recommend to the Public, and will be found on trial of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms for ready money.

J. L. has likewise on hand a large stock of TEAS, SUGARS, and BRITISH SPIRITS of all kinds, distilled from only, which he is selling equally low in price, and as good in quality as any in the trade.

N. B. Any quantity of the above articles sent carriage free to any part of the town or suburbs.

Commissions from the country carefully answered.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the Carr of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike.

Application may be made to George Paterson, Esq. of Callie-Huntley.

SCHM

Prizes. Values of lots. Total Value.

1 of £25,000 is £ 25,000.

2 — 10,000 — 40,000.

3 — 5,000 — 15,000.

5 — 2,000 — 10,000.

10 — 1,000 — 5,000.

20 — 500 — 2,500.

50 — 200 — 1,000.

100 — 100 — 500.

200 — 50 — 250.

40

ESCURIAL.—November 9.

His Catholic Majesty went on Thursday last to Madrid to dismiss the Cortes, according to the usual forms.

ESCURIAL.—November 16.

His Catholic Majesty was pleased to declare on the 12th instant, the civil promotions made on the occasion of his coronation, the publication of which was deferred till the Cortes had finished their deliberations. Each of the Members of that Assembly, which consisted of seventy-four persons, has received a mark of the Catholic King's favour, according to his rank. Amongst other numerous promotions are, the creation of eight Grandees of Spain, nine Honorary Grandees, five Knights of the Golden Fleece, one of whom is M. de Norohna, the Portuguese Ambassador here, ten Knights of the Great Cross of Charles III, two Counsellors, and four Honorary Counsellors of State, and twenty-two Chamberlains.

An order has just been issued by this Government to allow the importation, but solely for the purpose of re-exportation to Spanish America, of foreign thread, thread-tape, white and coloured, and coarse thread-stockings, provided that the shippers export to America an equal quantity of the same articles of the manufacture of this country.

BANKRUPT.

William Kinman, and Francis Kinman of New-drest, Squire, London, body and iron founder.—John Stephens and Thomas Whiteley of Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, oil and colour men.—John Hennell, late of Kent.

John Christopher Nair of Bowes, late of Walsall, brazier and upholsterer.—Edward Lumsden of Swinton, linen draper.—Joseph Hopkins of Marlborough, in the county of Warwick, turner and malter.—Thomas Bird of Bath, upholsterer and auctioneer.—Richard Lea of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, draper.—William Wilson of London, in the county of Westmorland, hosier.—William Burrows of Cloth-lair, London, man's mercer.—Thomas Evans the younger of Mitchel-don, in the county of Gloucester, fisher.—Thomas Hammond and Edward Stephanton of Pennington-street, Raciff Highway, in the county of Middlesex, brewers and copartners.—William Powell, late of Lombard-street, in the city of London, ware-housman.—Sind Lazarus, late of Charlestown in America, but now of Exeter-street, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, gold and silver worker.—Thomas Ogle of Croydon-square, Bishopsgate-street, in the city of London, apothecary.—John Barton of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, house-builder and bricklayer.—John Williams, late of the parish of Narberth, in the county of Pembrokeshire, dealer.—Thomas Grimes of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, merchant.

LLOYD'S LIST.—Dec. 8.

THE Providentia, Kent, from Bengal to Copenhagen, is returned to Arundahal leaky.

The Hazard, New, from Honduras to London, is totally lost near Cape Florida; crew saved.

The Hero, Amiel, from London to Shields and Grenada, is at North Shields, and full of water.

The Kerehaw, Snodgras, from Liverpool to Marseilles, founders off Corunna.

The Ruffel, Kirkwood, from Stockholm to Dublin, is lost near Cape Wrath, and only one man saved.

The Dandie, Bell, of Dundee, from Peterburgh, was lost on Gotland the 12th ult. the crew saved.

The St. Antonio, de Padua, —, from India to Lisbon, is lost on the island of Terceira; part of the cargo saved.

M. A. I. L. S.

Arrived—Ireland, 8.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 1.

—Leyward Islands, 1.

Left—Ireland, 3.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

ASSEMBLY.

PARIS.—DECEMBER 1.

The attention of the Assembly, being now directed, for four days in the week, to the great work of the Constitution, with but little interruption from incidental subjects of discussion, the progress is proportionably rapid. Nine Articles were this day added to the municipal code. The grand principles being already settled, we shall, in future, be less particular in our accounts of the proceedings, and select only such articles as appear most material.

The functions, natural and proper, to the municipal body, to be exercised under the inspection of the Assemblies of Administration, are, the management of the common property and revenues of cities, towns, parishes, or communities; the regulation and payment of local expences; the direction of works, and the administration of establishments for the use of the community, and the maintenance of police.

The functions, proper, to the general administration of the state, which may be delegated to the municipal body, to be exercised under the authority of the Assemblies of Administration, are, the assessment and collection of direct contributions; the immediate direction of public works, and the management of public establishments intended for general use; the protection of public property; and the inspection of repairs to churches, parsonages, &c.

The municipal body may call in the aid of the National Guards, and other public forces, under certain restrictions not yet specified.

In every community, the citizens may inspect the accounts, at the Regifter Office, as often as they please, and without any expense.

Any citizen may complain against the acts of the municipal body, to the Assembly of Department, who shall direct the Assembly of District to enquire into the facts, and pronounce accordingly.

Municipal officers may be suspended, or otherwise punished, on complaint of mismanagement or abuse of office, by two thirds of the citizens.

Attempts have been made to excite discontent, and a spirit hostile to the Revolution, among the inhabitants of the Cevennes; but these mountaineers, among whom liberty found refuge when banished from almost every other quarter, united with one accord against the disturbers of the public peace.

The Clergy of Lower Alsatian have protested against the decrees respecting church property; and the Clergy of Upper Alsatian have transmitted a counter protest to the National Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Nine Articles have been added to the municipal code since Tuesday last. Each department, or grand division of the kingdom, is to send nine Deputies to the National Assembly. The number of departments, as formerly settled, is not to be less than seventy-five, nor more than eighty-five. All municipal officers, and bodies of administration, are ordered to continue their functions; nor is there to be any new election till the general organization of the municipalities be completed.

M. Gauillotin's proposed amendments to the provisional code of Criminal Laws were taken into consideration on Tuesday, and the first of them was agreed to.

A letter was read from the Proprietors of West India estates resident in Brazil, and an address from the Deputies of Commerce, and the Maritime Cities, both stating—that an insurrection had broken out among the negroes in Martinique and Guadalupe, which had been the occasion of much bloodshed, and that there was great reason to fear the same would spread to St Domingo. This brought on a long debate on the establishment of a Colonial Committee, which was at length adjourned till Thursday evening.

In the course of this debate, M. Gouy d'Acq, a Deputy from St Domingo, having charged Count de Lüzenre, the Marine Minister, with mal-administration, the Count sent a letter to the Assembly on Wednesday, complaining, in strong terms, of the injury, and offering to refute the charge.

The Marquis d'Aubigny moved, that any member preferring a charge before the Assembly, be bound to give in his proofs in writing; and in case of failing to make it good, and being voted a calumniator, that he be expelled.

On this resolution, the previous question was moved; and after a very disorderly debate, the Assembly broke up without coming to any decision.

The disturbances in Martinique were of two sorts, between the Colonists and the Count de Vioménil, the General, about wearing the national cockade; and between the negroes and their masters.

The former was appeased by permitting the national cockade to be worn; and the latter was quelled by inflicting the most dreadful punishments on the ring-leaders.

The insurrection of the negroes was preceded by the following letter sent on the 1st of August to the General, the Lieutenant and Commandant-General of St Pierre.

"We know, that the King has made us free; we expect to be so. If giving us our liberty be opposed, we will spread fire and blood through all the colony. Nothing in it shall be spared but the public buildings, and the religious houses."

(Signed) "ALL THE NEGROES."

A negro named Marc, was at the head of this insurrection. Two of his accomplices were broken on the wheel, and a price set on his head on the 10th of September. Ten days after, he was conducted to St Pierre, and his execution put an end to the insurrection.

The five following articles of the new penal code for France have been submitted to the discussion of the National Assembly, and exhibit a humane and enlightened policy, worthy of the imitation of the European nations.

"The same crimes shall be punished by the same species of execution, let the rank or condition of the offender be what it may."

"In every case where the law pronounces the sentence of death, the execution shall be the same; whatever may be the nature of the offence, the criminal shall be beheaded."

"The crime being personal, the punishment shall reflect no dishonour on the relatives of the criminal, who shall be equally admissible to all sorts of promotions and employment."

"No man shall reproach another with the punishment of any of his relations; whoever shall dare to do so, shall be publicly reprimanded."

"The confiscation of the fortunes of the condemned shall in no case be permitted."

"The body of the criminal, after execution, shall be delivered over to his family, if they require it; and in every case, the deceased shall be allowed sepulchral rights, nor shall the regifter make any mention of the cause of his death."

Nothing that can criminate the Baron de Bénefond on the charges exhibited against him, has been discovered in his Past folios. All the accusation that now remains against him is, his having stopped the supplies of provisions destined for the capital.

Among the addressees presented yesterday morning to the Assembly, the most remarkable was that from Usson-en-Aveyron, the inhabitants of which requested that the iron collars attached to the gibbets in that province, might be removed, as they were heretofore employed by feudal baronies to punish the people, and might, in the present enlightened age, hurt the feelings of their children, whose eyes ought not to be accustomed to those vestiges of the ancient slavery of France.

Paris seems now perfectly freed from any apprehension of famine. The corn-mills in the neighbourhood are all at work, and the flour-houses filled with grain. Very considerable quantities arrive daily.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

LISLE.—DECEMBER 3.

Nothing material has occurred these few days; we only learn a confirmation of the Emperor's peaceable intentions to the Patriots, whom he congoles with the ravages which have taken place, and invites them to return to their allegiance, promising to redress all their grievances. He begins by abolishing the Univerities at Louvain, and the tribunal of Brussels; and hopes these lenient measures will induce them to accept his proposed amnesty, which he extends to all except the ringleaders, and principal agents in the late troubles; he gives them one month to deliberate; and adds, that if they continue refractory after that time, coercive measures must again be taken.

In this situation of affairs, the siege of Brussels is deferred, if not totally given up. The Patriots are retired to Tirlemont.

The Prince de Ligne arrived here yesterday afternoon with one of his sons, after being refused admittance into Valenciennes, where he proposed stopping; it is not certain whether he will be permitted to remain long here.

A report was current on Wednesday, that a party of the Patriots had made an excursion to Geve, with an intention of intercepting the troops who passed through here last week; that General Dalton had sent a detachment to give them battle; and that after a long contest the Patriots were routed; no positive confirmation of the circumstances has arrived.

Intelligence is just received, that a detachment of Imperial troops, under the Comte de Pantin, have invaded Mons. The Patriotic Garrison, under Major de Grix, to whom that city was entrusted, is indeed confident of the attachment of the inhabitants, and intent on their grand object, the central fortresses of Brabant, they perhaps had too much neglected the capital of Hainaut.

The Comte de Pantin proposed to the citizens either surrendering the Patriotic Garrison, or encountering the hazard of massacre and confinements.

With all the horrors of Ghent before their eyes, they

despised to purchase pardon by perfidy. While, therefore, the investment of Namur is formed by the Patriots, the siege and bombardment of Mons is commenced by the Imperialists.

Louvain continues to be menaced with massacre. The vaunting of the Imperialists is in one circumstance abundantly ridiculous. They gravely assure us, that three regiments are detached from Bohemia. It is on their arrival that the fortune of the Netherlands depends—Three regiments against Ten Provinces!

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.—Nov. 22.

The Assembly of the Deputies of the Princes and cities composing the circle of the Upper Rhine, after having held a session of two months in this city, have just published *Letters Debatoires*, dated the 9th, to prevent, if possible, public disturbances, and the rising of subjects against the established authority. Nevertheless, in more than one place of Germany, the contagion gains ground, and even in the heart of the empire.

We hear, in particular, that in the country of Nassau Saarbrück, the farmers complain of the abuse of the shae, and have committed many excesses there.

MALMEDY.—Nov. 23.

The troops from Bonn are entered into this town, drums beating, and in order of battle, without meeting with any insult from the people; although the magistracy thought it proper to protest against their admission. They refuse to align their quarters, consequently the officers and soldiers were obliged to lodge in the inns, and the private houses they were able to hire for their money. Greatest set off yesterday for Stavelot. It was recommended to the inhabitants to say nothing offensive, and to avoid all seditions meetings.

LIEGE.—Nov. 27.

The alarming circumstances under which we have been for so long a time, have at length ceased.—Our differences are terminated by the intervention of his Prussian Majesty. An expatriate arrived here yesterday with the decree of the diet of the circle, which gives up to the Burghers of this city the right of chusing their own Magistrates. A right of which they have been deprived ever since the year 1684. All the conditions have been accepted here, and to-morrow we expect the Prussian troops. All our militia will march out to meet them, and receive them with all possible honours.

PRESENT STATE OF THE REVOLT IN THE AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

MALINES.—December 3. 1789.

The party of the malecontents increases rapidly since the capture of Ghent, and the decisive step taken by the States of Flanders in renouncing the sovereignty of the Emperor. Hitherto the order of the Noblesse of Brabant were backward in declaring themselves; but we now learn, that they have given in their powers to the General Committee of the Belgian Provinces. Two Deputies from this latter have taken their seat in the Assembly of the Flemish States, now sitting at Ghent, viz. the Sieurs Zeijermans from Brussels, and Van Pratt from Antwerp.

To this request he paid little attention, though repeatedly solicited by Mr L. A friend of Mr L. in consequence of the lady's appearing unequal to his wife, would not be satisfied. To this Mr L. replied, it was no affair of his, and if he had behaved in a less rude, her friend (Mr Stewart) would certainly take proper notice of his Mr L. behaviour. The parties then separated, and the lady mentioned the particulars of what passed to Mr Stewart, who seemed not to hear the conversation, but swore that he would have satisfaction for the implied insult. With this resolution he set off for Barnev, after Mr L., to whom he addressed a letter, stating his grievance and demanding instant satisfaction. This letter was returned by Mr L. in a blank cover. This order served to raise the choler of the deceased, who immediately dispatched another letter by his servant, threatening to horsewhip Mr L. This was an insult which Mr L. thought not to be borne, and he gratified the deceased with a meeting, the particulars of which, with the unfortunate catastrophe, have been already related.

Mr Ephraim Daniel, of Baker's Row, Mile-end, received the following letter from a friend in Holland last week:

"Sir, your friend L. —, who is just come here from the East-Indies, desires me to inform you, that your unfortunate relation who left you with the transports for Botany Bay, was well in February last. He was settled at Port Jackson, and has leave to teach the children of some of your nation to read and write in your own way. The place is very much improved since you have had any letters from it, as there was no person without a habitation, and being in some order when he left it. Except wearing apparel, very little is wanting but bedding; but you may thank the Dutch at Batavia for it, as they have brought several useful things there. The last crops of corn and the garden grounds, were in very good condition; and what makes the settlement more convenient, one of the people who came in the first fleet, makes all sorts of earthen ware for use and ornament, as the clay is equally good as that of Delft or elsewhere. He was surprised to see so many people without hats or shoes, and houses without windows, and full of wicker and willow furniture, which is used in the place of almost every thing else. If the smiths had a plentiful supply of coals and iron, hardly any utensils will be wanting. Your nephew has two children, and says all that are born there are very healthy, and more born than are buried or executed of grown people. The christian church was quite ruined before he came away; and he thinks if there were enough of your people, they might have a place to themselves. The farmland the lines were seldom visited by the savages; and it was reported when he came away, that as soon as more troops and a new Governor comes over, they would go further than ever up the country, when some valuable discoveries are expected to be made; they have a gun which may be used for gun arable, which is very useful. He expects several of your people will go from Batavia to settle there very soon; and wonders a way for feeding those who are not yet found out. Norfolk Island is so thinly inhabited, that it is not worth a stranger's while to land there; and little is said about it, as if it was far off Europe, &c. &c."

The last letter from the army before Orsiva, dated the 7th of November. When Marshal L. —, John arrived in the Camp, he perceived that the batteries which had been erected on Mount Allion could never produce the effect expected from them. He therefore caused the guns to be removed, and carried to a place more convenient for battering the fortifications. The heavy rains that fell threw many obstacles in the way of the besiegers.

The besieged opened a very brisk fire on the fort, which was well kept up from all the batteries. The fort directed a vast number of shells against the Austrian camp, but without doing the least harm to it. The fire ceased during the night. It began again on the 4th at day break, but though several thousand shells were fired at the Austrian Camp, not one reached it. It continued on the 5th but without effect.

Hitherto the besiegers, whose batteries were not yet completed, had opened very few guns upon the fort. The fire of the besiegers was so ill directed, that it did not dismount one single gun belonging to the besiegers.

On Saturday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, and the fire was directed to the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Sunday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Monday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Tuesday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Wednesday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Thursday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Friday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Saturday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Sunday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

On Monday morning a battery of twelve guns was opened upon the fort, but did not dismount any gun.

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bring an account of the report being very current there, that Brussels has, at length, fallen into the hands of the Patriots, after a vigorous resistance of the Imperialists.

The abolishing the pensions in France, will, for the present, be a very great check to the literature of that country, where it has long been a custom to reward the authors of works of merit with a pension proportionate to the magnitude and public utility of their productions. The pensions are from two hundred to five thousand livres per annum, and have been a very great stimulus to the French literature.

By one mail, we hear, that the Emperor's health is almost completely re-established, by another, that his disorders harass him with a redoubled violence. These accounts are perhaps given in a metaphorical sense, and relate, not to the state of his body, but of his mind, now gladdened by the news of his successes over the Turks, and now again sickened by the brave and successful enterprises of his revolting subjects—the Brabanters.

A letter from Constantinople says, "We learn that the Russian fleet has again taken possession of the island of Zembla, after defeating the Algerian Squadron, and that the commander of our fleet in the Archipelago had lost his head by order of his highness, for not opposing the ravages of the pirates there."

The Cortez, or States of Spain, are a mere nominal power, consisting of the Nobility, Clergy, and Representatives of the Commons, who only meet to confirm and record the decrees of the Court, which can compel their concurrence if they refuse it. It is about 350 years since their great men bartered away the privileges of the people, and sold themselves and their posterity to the Crown.

What a glorious tribute to French Liberty is the receipt of 24,000 livres from the citizens of Neuchâtel, who are only affected by it as it adds to the general happiness of mankind!

"We look," say these brave and generous Swiss, "as we look upon every Frenchman as a fellow-citizen, now that France is free."

A duel has been fought by two members of the National Assembly of France, M. de Fraisse-Duchey of Reims, and M. Blanchard; the latter was wounded, and had his sword broken; for that he was totally at the mercy of his antagonist.

M. Fraisse-Duchey generously gave him his life, saying, "If you were Mirabeau or Dupont, I would immediately dispatch you; but as you are not, I am sufficiently revenged."

The Government of Brussels, finding that their proclamation of the 20th ult. "granting a full and general amnesty to all those who should return to their allegiance," excepting such persons "who were the principals in the revolt," had been treated with contempt, have thought fit to qualify this exception, and to make the pardon general to persons of every description.

On the late refusal of the malcontents to accept of the Emperor's concessions, Trautmannsdorff, we are assured from a very high authority, claimed the neutrality of Holland and England, as guarantees of the treaty which gave the Netherlands to the House of Austria.

Though the Patriotic Army has met every where with the most rapid success, is has yet to gain possession of the strongest and most important posts in Flanders, which remain still in the Emperor's hands. Till these are conquered, the Revolution can never be said to be complete, nor will the patriots be safe in their present conquests. The Imperial troops still hold the fortresses and towns of Luxembourg, Antwerp, Malines, Brussels, and Louvain, some of which being frontier garrisons, are more important than any yet in possession of the Patriots.

The following is an original copy of an extract of a letter from the Emperor to General Dalton, which indicates his Majesty's sentiments on the plan pursued by his Government in the outset of this rebellion:

"I am very much displeased at all that has happened in the Low Countries. My soldiers have been led to Tournai, where they entered like fools; they conducted themselves there like robbers, and left the town like cowards."

Monday, five thousand stand of arms were put on board a vessel now lying in the Thames, from an eminent house in the city.—They are destined for the use of the Patriots in Flanders, and are to be landed at Ostend.

On Tuesday the 1st instant, all the planets were above the horizon, and perfectly visible, in the compass of twelve hours, the atmosphere being remarkably clear and serene, viz. Mercury, Mars, and Jupiter, in the morning; and Venus, Saturn, and the Moon, in the evening; a circumstance that seldom happens.

On Saturday a deer was turned out before the Prince of Wales's hounds, near the Golden Farmer, upon the Great Western Road, and crossing the heath in a capital style, -paled through Blackwater, Sandhurst, Yateley, and again faced the open country to Hartford bridge; but being headed upon the great road, he turned to the right, and passing through Eversley, Finchampstead, Bisham, and running round the town of Wokingham, was taken at Matthew's Green, after a most excellent chase of three hours. The hounds are improved to a degree of animation, and the retinue of his Royal Highness forms an appearance not to be exceeded either in figure or spirit.

On Saturday last night died, at Llantrisant, in Monmouthshire, at the advanced age of 109. J. Howell, Yeoman, who was born and bred in that parish, and enjoyed all his faculties in an eminent degree, till within a few days of his death, when he was compelled to take to his bed, having the day before walked between five and six miles, which apparently injured him.

Benedict Parry, a fisherman at Valbona, in Portugal, died there lately at the age of 107. The illness of which he died was the fish as well as the last of his life, it lasted only three days. He continued to go to sea to fish till he was 105 years old; and the two last years he got his bread by making or mending nets.

Mr Stockdale's trial for a libel against the House of Commons, contained in a pamphlet in vindication of Mr Hastings, came on this morning at Westminster Hall. Mr Brinck, counsel for the defendant, occupied more than two hours, and his speech was delivered with great energy, and force of conviction.

He said, that the matter of the pamphlet did not tend to any ill consequences, and that its being in vindication of Mr Hastings, ought to plead strongly in extenuation of the charge. The Judge, on summing up the evidence, recommended to the Jury to withdraw, and consider fully the tenor of the pamphlet in question, not confining themselves to certain parts of it, but carefully to read the whole. They had not returned with their verdict when the papers went to press.

The Hall was extremely crowded to hear the trial of Parfow against Sykes; the witnesses were sworn in a quarter before two. The plaintiff has more than fifty witnesses, of whom thirty are people of repute:

Lord Southampton, and Colonel Gwynn, Equerry to his Majesty, are amongst the number. The damages are laid at Ten Thousand Pounds.

LAW REPORT.

KING'S-BENCH.

The King against Perryman.

This was an action against the defendant for publishing a libel on the House of Commons.—There were other counts in the indictment, charging the defendant with publishing a libel on Sir Elijah Impey, and the Right Hon. William Pitt.

The Attorney General began by lamenting the increase of libels, and the degeneracy of the times that required them. Some stop was therefore necessary to be put to them; it was proper that the law should convince the world, libels were not to be sent abroad with impunity. The libel against the House of Commons was one of the most atrocious that ever was published: it contained reflections on that part of the government, which was placed as a bulwark to protect the public weal: any libel, therefore on that body, tended to lessen its opinion in the eyes of those whom they represented. After some general reflections on the nature and consequences of libels, the learned Gentleman concluded his address to the Court.

The Solicitor General then proceeded to call and examine a witness, who proved the buying or the paper of the 6th of February, 1788, which contained the libellous matter; and four other witnesses, to prove, that the charges against Sir Elijah Impey, were about 350 years since their great men bartered away the privileges of the people, and sold themselves and their posterity to the Crown.

Mr Erskine, for the defendant, in one of the most ingenious speeches we ever heard, commented on the indictment.

He confessed, that he felt himself more than relieved by the Attorney General's coming here rather as a state prisoner, than in his official capacity.—This, he observed, was a prosecution carried on by the House of Commons, in its inquisitorial capacity—in its career of vindictive justice. When a body of men get into this career of vindictive justice, it often happens that they are apt to stretch it too far. Pleaded with their power, and fond of exercising it, it sometimes happens that it is exerted too much—to him it was a matter of concern to hear of the inquisitorial powers of the House of Commons at all.—It should be exerted but sparingly—yet still, though this was a prosecution carried on by the House, he begged leave to warn the Jury, not so much in his character of Advocate as of a Citizen, not to let, if it did, miserable indeed would be the situation of a citizen defending himself against that body—the libel, therefore, must be considered as a libel on a private person.

The House of Commons had prosecuted the defendant for a libel on them, but he would do the Attorney General the justice to suppose, that if he had acted in his capacity as a lawyer, he would not have prosecuted this as a libel on the House of Commons; for he pledged himself to prove that it was not so. He would now call the attention of the jury to the charges against the defendant; and first he would make some observations on the case of the King against Horne, on which Lord Chief Justice de Grey, delivering the opinion of all the Judges, said, that the charges on a libel must contain such a description of the crime, as that the defendant may know how to defend himself against it. The charge against the defendant in the present cause was for a libel "of and concerning Sir Elijah Impey, of and concerning the Right Honourable William Pitt, and of and concerning the House of Commons." That it was a libel on Mr Pitt and Sir Elijah Impey, he confessed; but he denied that it was a libel on the House of Commons; and therefore the opinion of the Judges in the case of the King against Horne would not apply in the present instance: For the charge must be true in all its parts. Waving, therefore, the libel on Mr Pitt and Sir Elijah Impey, he would recur to the charge of a libel on the House of Commons. The House of Commons was fallible. Individually they might be good judges of the nature of a libel; but, as a body they were fallible. They had shown themselves a little too angry. Their Mace was big enough, why did they not arrest the man? Why would they endeavour to kill the Attorney General and him too? They might have put the man in prison, whence he could not have got out till the rising of Parliament; and then, only till the Parliament met again. Formerly our ancestors thought it most advisable to seek for the merciful side of the question; and if there were two ways to consider a thing, they always adopted that which was most favourable to the accused. He wished, therefore, the Jury would give their verdict merely on that construction which would impress them on reading the libel.

The Attorney General, in reply, contended, that the libel was a libel on the House of Commons, and it was for that alone he wished to receive the verdict of the Jury. Lord Kenyon thought it certainly became the House of Commons to watch over the concerns of the public; and when fit occasion occurs, to address the King to punish any outrage offered to them. Their conduct on this occasion he thought right. The singular candour with which the Council for the defendant had conducted himself, left him little to say on the subject. The question was simply this, Whether this was or was not a libel on the House of Commons? In his opinion, the paragraph certainly conveyed libellous matter on the House of Commons.

The Jury brought in the defendant Gauley.

Sir Elijah Impey was on the Bench during the whole of the trial.

CORN-LETTER.

Mark-lane, Dec. 7, 1789.

We had a pretty large supply of wheat at market again to-day, but it was bought up by the millers, at nearly the same prices as last week. Barley and malts are brisker, and something higher. Oats keep nearly the same; but beans are dearer; in pease and other grain little variation.

A SHIPS MATERIALS,
For Behoof of Underwriters.

ON Saturday the 19th inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to Sale in the warehouses of John Glen and Co. merchants in Leith, a quantity of Sails, Standing Rigging, and Blocks, which belonged to the Brigantine Sisters of Leith, lately wrecked on the coast of Sweden.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 9.

Bank Stock	152	India Scrip.	4 1/2
Bank Stock	152	Ditto Bonds, 108 prem.	4 1/2
Bank Stock	152	South Sea Stock	—
Bank Stock	152	Old Ann.	—
Bank Stock	152	New Ditto	3 per cent. 1751.
Bank Stock	152	New Navy and Victualling Bills	—
Bank Stock	152	Lottery Tickets	19 1/2
Bank Stock	152	Bankers' Bills	19 1/2
Bank Stock	152	India Stock	—

WIND AT DEALS, Dec. 8, S. W.

EDINBURGH.

For Subscriptions to the New College, see left page.

Yesterday, the Right Hon. the Countess of Stair, arrived at Dumfries Hotel.

On the 17th inst. died at Forres, the Hon. Mrs Murray of Ayrton. Her relations and friends will please accept of this notification of her death.

On the 17th inst. died at the Hague, Mrs Hope, widow of the late John Hope, Esq; of Amsterdam.

The Pantheon Society of Thurday last, exhibited a brilliant circle of Ladies and Gentlemen, some of the names of the ilk distinction, both in point of beauty and fortune.

The greatest mirth and harmony prevailed.

Question. Is Manner or Matter more necessary to the public speaker?

Answer. Little or no reading.

A warm debate. Speaker eleven. Decided in favour of Manner, by a narrow majority. Present upwards of 350.

Yesterday William Tennant and George Mollison were served with indictments at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, accused of house-breaking and repeated acts of theft. Their trials are expected to come on before the High Court of Justiciary on Monday the 13th inst. And,

This day, Bartholomew Collies was served with an indictment, likewise at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary, accused of murdering his wife, as formerly mentioned.

Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, a poor man was found dead in a stair in Pitsburgh.

CANAL INTELLIGENCE.

At a General Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the county of Roxburgh, held at Corndill, yesterday evening, in order to take under consideration the proposed Canal between Berwick, Kelso, and Ancrumbridge, the Earl of Buchan was requested to take the chair, and the Meeting unanimously resolved to procure a survey of the countries between Berwick, Kelso, and Ancrumbridge, and an estimate of the probable expence of a Canal between those places; and, that Robert Whitworth, Esq; be employed to draw up a plan.

The following were appointed a Committee to conduct the business:

The Earl Buchan.

Patrick Home, Esq; of Wedderburn.

Sir George Douglas of Springwoodpark.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto.

The Mayor of Berwick for the time being.

Sir Francis Blake.

John Aikew, Esq; of Painswick.

Daniel Orde, Esq; of Longridge.

William Hall, Esq; of Berwick.

Sir Alexander Don of Newton.

David Hume, Esq.

Sir Henry Hay Macdougall.

Captain William Dickson of Sydenham.

Captain Robert Scott of Rosebank.

Major Rutherford.

William Oliver, Esq; of Dinalbyre.

Robert Davidson, Esq; of Pinnaclehill.

The Earl of Buchan.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St Helena, to his friend in Edinburgh, received this day, Dec. 12.

I embrace this opportunity of writing to you by the Contractor East-Indian, which came in here about three weeks ago, in the utmost distress, having buried all men between this and the Cape of Good Hope, and for the last four days before he made this island, had only five men that could stand upon deck, and the Captain had been 44 hours at the helm.—There were about 40 people brought ashore sick, four of whom died before they could be got to the hospital; two more have died since, but the rest recover very fast. She had no bread, no water, and only half a cask of wine, so that they were reduced to the last extremity before they got into the hospital.

N. B. The letter had been forgot to be dated.

Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor.

AT request of the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, Sermons are to be preached by the Rev. Mr. Bonar of Cromdoun in the Old Church, next Sabbath evening being the 13th inst. at six o'clock. The collection on that occasion to be applied according to the rules of the Society.

Contributions for this Society are received by,

Mr Mansfield, Rensfay, and Co.

Mr Bertram, Gardiner, and Co.

Mr William Galloway, Merchant.

Mr William Creech, Bookseller.

Mr Daniel Miller, Merchant, Canongate.

Mr Alexander Pitcairn, Insurance Broker.

Mr John Moncrieff, Apothecary, Treasurer.

Mr Horatius Canan, Writer to the Signet, Secretary.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

Thursdays, Dec. 9. 8 P. M. — 48 30.00

Friday, — 11. 8 A. M. — 45 30.00

8 P. M. — 43 30.03

Saturday, — 12. 8 A. M. — 42 30.07

And this day published by the Maitre Charron.

And this day published by the Maitre Charron.

P. HILL AT THE CROSS, EDINBURGH.

NEW COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.
THE TRUSTEES have ordered a part of the New Building for the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH to be carried on, as fast as the season will permit.

The following Subscriptions for that purpose have been received, and a considerable part of the money has already been paid to the *Bank of Scotland*, and the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, where receipts are given to subscribers.

	L. s. d.
Thomas Elder of Forneth, Lord Provost of Edinburgh,	105 0 0
Robert Chalmers, Esq; Accountant General of Excise,	10 10 0
The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,	105 0 0
Robert Dundas, Esq; jun. of Melville,	105 0 0
The Royal College of Surgeons,	105 0 0
The Hon. John Hope,	52 10 0
The Hon. Charles Hope,	52 10 0
The Hon. Alexander Hope,	10 10 0
William Tytler, Esq; of Woodhouselee,	10 10 0
Mr Thomas Tod, Merchant, and Treasurer to the Orphan Hospital,	105 0 0
Ditto, for his Brother, Mr John Tod,	21 0 0
Convenor Orlando Hart,	10 10 0
Sir James Riddell of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, Bart. L. L. D.	105 0 0
Mr William Galloway, Merchant,	10 10 0
Mr John Glog, Merchant,	10 10 0
Mr John Hutton, Merchant,	10 10 0
Mr William Fettes, Merchant,	10 10 0
Mr Robert Young, Merchant,	10 10 0
Alexander Abercrombie, Esq; Advocate,	46 5 0
Sir William Forbes, Bart.	50 0 0
Mr Hugh Buchan, Chamberlain,	10 10 0
Mr James Gordon, Brewer,	10 10 0
Mr Commissioner Smith of the Customs,	10 10 0
Mr Commissioner Edgar, ditto,	10 10 0
Mr Commissioner Reid, ditto,	10 10 0
R. E. Phillips, Esq; Secretary, ditto,	10 10 0
Robert Sinclair, Esq; Clerk of Session,	21 0 0
George Home, Esq; ditto,	21 0 0
James Birling, Esq;	50 0 0
Mr George McQueen, Collector of Land-tax,	10 10 0
Mr Hugh Bell, Brewer,	5 5 0
Mr Adam Keir, Baker,	21 0 0
James Brown, Esq; Architect,	21 0 0
William Caddell, Esq; of Banton,	21 0 0
Mr Robert Heron, Painter,	1 1 0
Mr John Heron, Student,	1 1 0
William Craig, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
The Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord Advocate,	105 0 0
John Hay, Esq; Banker,	26 5 0
Samuel Anderson, Esq; Banker,	26 5 0
Earl of Hopetoun, 100 guineas per annum for five years,	525 0 0
The Hon. Charles Hope Weir,	105 0 0
Sir John Clerk, Bart.	52 10 0
John Clerk, Esq; of Edin.	10 10 0
James Clerk, Esq; Prince's Street,	2 2 0
Robert Adam, Esq; Architect,	21 0 0
James Adam, Esq; of London,	10 10 0
William Adam, Esq; of London,	10 10 0
John Home, Esq; of Kilduff,	30 10 0
Dr James Hutton,	50 0 0
Mr James Salibury,	5 5 0
Earl of Wemyss, 100l. per annum for three years,	300 0 0
Patrick Inglis, Esq;	10 10 0
John Pringle, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
Mr John Horner, Merchant,	3 5 0
Mr Alexander Chrichton, Coachmaker,	10 10 0
Mr Alexander Chrichton, Surgeon in London, 5 5 0	5 5 0
William Grant, Esq;	21 0 0
The Royal College of Physicians,	150 0 0
John Anderson, Esq; Writer to the Signet,	21 0 0
The Corporation of Running Stationers, by	21 0 0
Miles Macphail, their Preces,	21 0 0
Francis Anderson, Esq; Writer to the Signet,	26 5 0
William Kerr, Esq; Post Office,	5 5 0
Dr Andrew Wardrop of the Royal College of Surgeons,	5 5 0
Mr Thomas Hay, Esq;	5 5 0
Mr Colin Lander, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr James Law, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr John Bennet, ditto,	5 5 0
Dr Farquharson, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr George Wood, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr Forrest Dewar, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr Benjamin Bell, ditto,	21 0 0
Mr Alexander Wood, ditto	30 10 0
Dr Walker, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr William Inglis, ditto,	10 10 0
Dr Andrew Inglis, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr John Rae, ditto,	5 5 0
Dr Robertson, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr Andrew Wood, ditto,	5 5 0
Dr Aitken, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr Robert Kerr, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr James Rüffel, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr James Hamilton, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr Thomas Wood, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr John Cheyne, ditto,	5 5 0
Mr William Balderston, Writer to the Signet, Clerk to ditto,	5 5 0
William Baillie, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
John White, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
Lieutenant General Melville,	10 10 0
Neil Ferguson, Esq; Advocate,	30 0 0
David Simpson, Esq; from India,	5 5 0
Mr James Dickson, Bookseller,	5 5 0
Ditto One Guinea per annum for five years,	5 5 0
Mr Alexander Donaldson, Bookseller,	10 10 0
Mr Thomas Hay for the Royal Order,	9 9 0
Mr William Dunbar for the Lodge Canonicate Kilwinning,	9 9 0
Dr Alexander Monro,	105 0 0
Dr Joseph Black, as Professor,	40 0 0
Ditto, as a Physician,	10 10 0
Dr James Gregory,	26 5 0
Dr Daniel Rutherford,	26 5 0
Professor Andrew Dalzell,	21 0 0
Rev. Dr Hugh Blair,	10 10 0
Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter,	21 0 0
Rev. Dr William Robertson,	21 0 0
Robert Dick, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
Alexander Frazer Tytler, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
Professor Adam Ferguson,	26 5 0
Professor John Hill,	10 10 0
Allan Macconnachie, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
The Rev. Professor William Greenfield,	5 5 0
Professor John Playfair,	10 10 0
Professor John Bruce,	10 10 0
Dr Francis Home,	26 5 0
Professor John Robson,	10 10 0
Ditto, to be applied to the Natural Philosophy Club,	20 0 0
Dr William Cullen,	50 0 0
Alexander Hamilton,	26 3 0
The Rev. Dr Thomas Hardie,	10 10 0
The Rev. Professor James Robertson,	10 10 0
The Gen. Capt. William Mordaunt Maitland, 5 5 0	5 5 0
The Rev. William Gregory, M. A. of Canterbury,	5 5 0
Mr Alexander Christie of the High School,	5 5 0
Mr Andrew Bell, Engraver,	5 5 0
The Rev. Dr Robert Henry,	5 5 0
Professor John Robson for William Porter, Esq; of London,	5 5 0

Doctor Adam,	10 10 0
Thomas Craig, Esq; of Riccartoun,	52 10 0
Lord Justice Clerk,	42 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas of the First Regiment of Foot,	10 10 0
Mrs Smale, Dowager of Bonhill,	2 2 0
John Clerk, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
Mr John Hepburn, Accountant, Excise, Corps of Crochall, Fencibles,	3 3 0
Mr Elphinstone Balfour, Bookseller,	21 0 0
Lord Napier,	5 5 0
Robert Campbell, Esq; Receiver General of the Customs,	10 10 0
John Thomas Stanley, Esq;	10 10 0
Sir John Hunter-Blair, Bart.	100 0 0
William Dundas, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn, Captain Philip Dundas, Melville-Castle Ladisman,	10 10 0
The Lord Provost, for the City of Edinburgh, 400l. per annum, for five years,	2000 0 0
Duke of Buccleugh,	105 0 0
Ditto, for Lord Dalkeith,	105 0 0
Ditto, for Mr Douglas of Douglas, Charles Cunningham, junior, Student at Greek,	26 5 0
James Clerk, Esq; Advocate,	1 1 0
General Fletcher Campbell,	5 5 0
Mr Commissioner Brown of the Excise,	50 0 0
Mr Commissioner Wharton, ditto,	10 10 0
Mr Commissioner Stoddart, ditto,	10 10 0
Mr Commissioner Graham, ditto,	10 10 0
Mr Commissioner Grieve,	10 10 0
Mr Charles Robertson, Painter,	10 10 0
Mr William Jamison, Mafon,	10 10 0
George Ferguson, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
Lord Balfour,	21 0 0
William Nairn, Lord Dunfinnan,	21 0 0
Mr John Young, Wright,	10 10 0
Mr Alexander Reid, Mafon,	10 10 0
James Ranken, Wright,	5 5 0
Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.	10 10 0
Mr James Dempster, Goldsmith,	5 5 0
Dr Duncan, Physician,	10 10 0
Dr Cochran, Physician,	5 5 0
The Lord President of the Court of Session,	105 0 0
James Ramay, Esq; for the Literary Society of Edinburgh,	10 10 0
Professor Robert Blair,	52 10 0
Mr William Creech, Bookseller,	20 0 0
Mr William Buchan, Writer to the Signet, Earl of Hyndford,	10 10 0
William Robertson, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
William Tait, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
Mr John Balfour, sen.	5 5 0
Mr Peter Mathie, Goldsmith,	10 10 0
Mr James Ferrier, Writer to the Signet,	10 10 0
The Hon. Andrew Forbes,	10 10 0
Robert Anderson, Esq;	10 10 0
John Thomson, and Adam Pearson, Esqrs. Secretaries of Excise,	10 10 0
Mr John Archibald, Wine Merchant in Leith,	5 5 0
Charles Watson, Esq; of Saughton,	21 0 0
Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.	50 0 0
Henry Jamison, Esq; Banker,	5 5 0
Alexander Wallace, Esq; Banker,	10 10 0
William Ramsay, Esq; Banker,	5 5 0
James Mansfield, Esq; Banker,	30 0 0
George Ranay, Esq; Banker,	31 10 0
William Ramsay jun. Esq; Banker,	31 10 0
Andrew Bonar, Esq; Banker,	31 10 0
Alexander Bonar, Esq; Banker,	31 10 0
William Simpson, Esq; Banker,	31 10 0
Bertram, Gardner, and Company, Esqrs. Bankers,	10 10 0
Mr Peter Forrester, Merchant,	5 5 0
John Bonar, Esq; Solicitor of Excise,	10 10 0
James Newbigging, Esq;	5 5 0
Mr Isaac Salter, Brewer,	2 2 0
Earl of Kinnoul,	1 1 0
The Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates,	52 10 0
Mr William Dempster, Goldsmith,	5 5 0
Rev. Dr David Johnstone, Minister at Leith,	2 2 0
Duchess of Buccleugh,	105 0 0
Duke of Montague,	105 0 0
Charles Hope, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
David Smyth, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
Charles Brown, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
Edward McCormick, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
Adam Rolland, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
Lewis A. Grant, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
Sir Alexander Ramay, Bart.	50 0 0
Mr Charles Salter, Brewer,	2 2 0
James Robertson, Esq; from India,	50 0 0
Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, Esq; of Delvin,	21 0 0
Mr Andrew Fife, College,	10 10 0
M. James Chrichton, Builder,	2 2 0
John Hay, Student of Greek,	1 1 0
The Faculty of Advocates, 100 Guineas per annum for five years,	525 0 0
Robert Blair, Esq; Solicitor General,	21 0 0
Will. L. Leod-Baillie, Esq; Advocate,	26 5 0
John Hamilton, Esq; of Pentecost and,	26 5 0
Charles Hay, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
Matthew Ross, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
Alexander Wight, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
R. H. Cay, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
Alexander Ferguson, Esq; Advocate,	5 5 0
James Grant, Esq; Advocate,	10 10 0
Mr Harry Guthrie, sen. Writer,	3 3 0
Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart.	52 10 0
James Anderson, Esq;	26 5 0
David Anderson, Esq;	26 5 0
Mr Baron Steuart,	50 0 0
Mr Alexander Storie, Candlemaker,	5 5 0
The Rev. Mr John Kemp, Minister in Edin.	5 5 0
Mr Alexander Laing, Mafon,	15 15 0
Mr John Ogell, writer, Edinburgh,	5 5 0
The Rev. Dr Henry Grieve, Minister in Edin.	5 5 0
Dr Nicholas Bindon, Physician,	3 3 0
William Honyman, Esq; Advocate,	26 5 0
Archibald Campbell, Esq; Advocate,	21 0 0
Mr Commissioner Hepburn of the Customs,	10 10 0
James Reid, Student of Greek,	2 2 0
Mess. Arch. & John McKinlay, Merchants,	10 10 0
Deacon James Brown, Tailor,	5 5 0
Ditto for Incorporation of Tailors,	31 10 0
Alexander Houston, Esq; Banker,	10 10 0
Lord Frederick Campbell,	10 10 0
Mr James Arrot of the Royal College of Surgeons,	105 0 0
Mr Edward Innes, Confectioner,	5 5 0
Mr Robert Scott, Druggist,	3 3 0
Mr Samuel Watson for the Society of Solicitors before the Commissary Court and others,	3 3 0
Alexander Menzies, Esq; Clerk of Session,	32 10 0
A. Swinton, Esq; of Kinnaird, six guineas per annum for five years,	21 0 0
Mr John Macfarquhar, Writer to the Signet,	31 10 0
Speculative Society of Edinburgh,	5 5 0
Dr Carlyle, for the Presbytery of Dalkeith,	21 0 0
Sir John Sinclair of Ulster, Bart.	105 0